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WHITEAWAY'S

MOHAMMEDANS IN CHINA.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Before the China Society, at the School of Oriental Studies on March 15th, with Sir J. Denison Ross in the chair, Mr. Isaac Mason, F.R.G.S., read an interesting paper on "The Mohammedans in China," from which the following are extracts:—

Most Westerners who have resided in China are aware that Mohammedans form an appreciable part of China's population. It is also known that in the Republican flag of five strips of colour the white strip is considered to represent the Moslem inhabitants of the land. Estimates at their present numbers vary all the way from four millions to thirty millions. The most careful calculation I know is found in Mr. Marshall Broomhall's "Islam in China," and is based upon over 200 replies to questions sent to missionaries. The estimates so obtained range from five to ten millions. In the absence of a reliable census, we may assume the number to be about eight millions, scattered over the whole country, but found in large proportion in Kansu, Yunnan, Szechuan, and Chihli of China proper, and in Chingling and Chinese Turkestan, on the north-western border. When and how Moslems first entered China are matters of uncertainty. The traditions of Moslems on this point are interesting, but rest on slender foundations. We do not know of any Chinese Moslem book written as long ago as three hundred years, though a bibliography of about 150 titles exist. Some of these profess to be historical, and tell of Moslems reaching China 1,300 years ago, but no satisfactory proofs are given of such claims, and the silence which covers 1,000 years, from the supposed entry, down to the 17th century, and the absence of documents, must be regarded as unfavourable to the claim. There is, however, evidence to justify the belief that some Mohammedans reached China during the early centuries of the Moslem era. There were two routes of arrival, by the sea and by land. That by sea went as far as Hangchow, and very little attempt was made to advance into the interior, so the arrivals by sea remained at the coast, and those by land remained in the interior, forming communities at certain centres. In all probability these arrivals were not numerous, nor were the Moslems prominent before the 12th century of our era. In 1262, after the accession of Kublai Khan, a decree ordering that Moslems, among others, should do military duty, would imply that they were then regarded as an integral part of the nation. In 1272 a Moslem observatory was established in Peking, with a Persian at the head of it, and the following year a medical hall was opened at Peking by a Moslem. In 1293 a Moslem High School was established in Honan province. It is recorded that Saizid Adaj, a reputed descendant of the Prophet, was appointed governor of Yunnan, by the Kublai Khan. His son, Nasir-ud-Din, mentioned by Marco Polo, did much to spread Islam. He also became governor of Yunnan, where he died in 1292. From the time of Kublai Khan the number of Moslems increased considerably, by immigration and inter-marriages, by conversion, and by the adoption of children; the increase being most evident in the western parts of China; Kansu and Yunnan especially becoming strongholds of Islam. It was in these provinces that political rising took place during the Manchu reign, when the Moslems made attempts at independence. The Mohammedans of China style themselves the "Ching Chen Chiao," the pure and true religion. More familiarly they use the term "Chiao-men," often seen on the signboard exposed in the shops of believers, especially those dealing in foodstuffs. The term in general use by believers and others is "Hin lin chiao." The character "Hin" is understood in its general meaning of "to return," or "go back." It is by no means clear how the term came to be used in connection with the Moslems. It is sometimes asserted that the Moslems of China form a type easily distinguished from other Chinese, thus indicating foreign origin. In habits and deportment and by their clanish social and religious life, Moslems may be detected from others, but not in my experience, by special racial features. In official life they have been more prominent on the military side than as civil rulers. Their traditions as warriors may account for this; but it may also be in part due to the fact that civil official life necessitates much more contact with religious and social duties at variance with their own religious beliefs and practices than is called for from military officers. Polygamy exists amongst Moslems in China, as elsewhere. Foot binding has been practised amongst Chinese women in general, and no difference has been made by Moslem women. This strengthens the belief that very few women entered China as Moslem immigrants. Women from outside would not have been likely to have adopted it. The veil for women is found only at and around Ho Chow, in Kansu, of the Moslem communities. It is in the religious beliefs and practices that Mohammedans are clearly marked off from their countrymen of other religions. Absence of idolatry and the utter contempt which the Moslem has for polytheistic worship puts a great gap between him and the vast majority of Chinese. The Mohammedans have their own places of worship known as "li pai zu" or "Ching Chen zu." Minarets are exceptional, and the call of the muezzin is rarely heard. There are, however, towers or pavilions which give distinction to the mosques. The interiors of these are often spacious, usually simply furnished, and there is a cleanliness which Chinese temples lack. Worship may be daily, but the worship day is Friday, when the faithful are expected to attend. Women do not attend public worship, but in places there are mosques for them. Pork is rigidly abstained

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

Only one competition game was played off at the Club ground, yesterday afternoon. In the Handicap Doubles, F. A. Redmond and M. H. Roffey (1-1/5) beat M. E. F. Airey and F. B. Pfordten (1-1/5), 6-4, 6-3. This afternoon Redmond and Roffey meet Major Lloyd and A. B. Raworth in the same competition.

There was a very interesting friendly match played off yesterday between R. and H. Hancock (the holders of the Open Doubles Championship for 1921) and J. B. Penman and Wong Po Keung. The match attracted quite a number of spectators. The Hancock brothers won the first two sets in great style, but in the third set Penman and Wong got in some very good work and won the set. The approaching thunder shower prevented the match being finished. Both the Hancocks appear to be in fairly good form, and H. Hancock scored with some very fine shots down the right hand side of the Court.

INTERPORT POLO.

THE HONGKONG TEAM AT MANILA.

The first two interport polo matches between Hongkong and Manila have resulted in one game each. Hongkong lost the first game by four goals to five, but playing level in the second game, they succeeded in defeating the Manila team by eight goals to five.

The above is the purport of a telegram received from Mr. Bibby by Mr. Gallagher of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday. From the nature of the message it is presumed that the first game was played on handicap lines.

The Hongkong team is composed of W. H. S. Dent (1), J. E. H. Bibby (2), Major-General Sir John Fowler (3) and Capt. Neville (back). Reserve player: (Capt. Fisher). The team left Hongkong on Monday, April 24th, for Manila by the S.S. *Krym State*.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG GARRISON TEAM.

The following will represent the Hongkong Garrison at Shanghai, on May 10th and 11th:—Capt. Oliver, R.G.A. (capt.); Major Bagnall, Captain Hawlock Davies and Lieut. Graham, R.G.A.D.; Captain Le Fleming, 102nd Grenadiers; Lieut. Beatty, R.N.S. *Magnolia*; Rev. Purcell, R.N.; Lieut. Stewart and Midshipmen Hayter and Sparkes, H.M.S. *Hongkong*.

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

We are officially informed that the General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insurance Office Ltd. will, at the forthcoming meeting of Shareholders to be held on Friday, the 10th instant, declare a final dividend of \$17 per share in respect of working account 1920, and add the balance of \$699,630.19 to underwriting suspense account; and they will further declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the working account 1921 and carry forward the sum of \$2,150,652.00.

from Moslem girls are not given in marriage into Chinese families, but a Moslem may marry a wife of another religion, who is, however, expected to become a Moslem. At funerals the body is wrapped in white bandages and covered with a lotus-like coffin, is taken to the grave and interred, the coffin being taken back to the mosque for future use.

To obtain a satisfactory idea of a Mohammedan belief and practices in China, it is necessary to investigate Moslem literature in Chinese. Of recent years there has been quite a little activity in producing tracts and magazines, and a complete list of Moslem productions will number about 150 titles. Some of the recent literature is polemical, attacking both Christianity and Buddhism. The conception of God, as to His unity and attributes is much the same as in the Jewish or Christian faiths. Adam was one of the six eminent prophets, the others being Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, and Jesus. We are told that the sacred books given by God number 104. Of these only four remain: the *Purana* given to Moses, the *Psalms* given to David, the *Prizil* (Gospel) given to Jesus, and the *Koran* given to Mohammed. Whilst Moslems profess to accept the *Purana* of Moses and the *Psalms* and Gospel, their versions of these differ in some matters from those accepted by Christians. Amongst phenomena claimed for Mohammed is that he could see the moon with his finger. It is interesting to read what is offered in proof of this miracle. Christians ask why it is that only people in Arabia saw the cleaving of the moon. We answer that some people in Persia also saw it. Moreover, there are differences of time and location to take into account. Daytime in China is night-time in America, so it can be understood that all the world could not see the moon at the same time.

Considering the distance and the difficulties of travel, it is not surprising that no large number of Chinese Moslems are able to visit Mecca. Yet pilgrims do go from all parts of China. Those who cannot go will often contribute towards the expenses of an a-hong, or other devout believer who can attempt the journey, hoping thus to share in its merit. The Chinese character, "Chiao," which is used for pilgrimage, also means "fading toward," so the prostrations towards Mecca are considered to share, in some measure, with the merits of pilgrimage.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Sir Denison Ross complimented Mr. Mason on the completeness of his paper.

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THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying the *Empress of India* will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1923, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

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Hongkong, April 24th, 1923. 906

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IF LABOUR RULED.

Mr. Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, addressed a Labour demonstration at Tottenham on the possibility of a Labour Government. The Coalition, he said, was dead. They could only look to it now for reference. Whatever Government took up the task of ruling the country would have also to take up the heritage that would come down to it from the Coalition. If the Labour party were to come into power on the crest of some great wave, such as unemployment, they would have to take over obligations that would make any but the strongest heart quaver, and they would only be able to accomplish their task if they felt they rested upon the sound common-sense of the people. He hoped the vengeance meted out to the Coalition would be worthy of the great treason it had served upon a simple people.

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MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN PRAYA EAST. CHAUFFEUR FINED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

A decision was reached before Mr. Lindell, yesterday, in the case in which the driver of No. 6 motor car, belonging to the Dragon Garage, was summoned for reckless driving in Praya East on March 10th, when Mr. J. H. Gelling, of the Daily Press, was thrown out of a ricksha with which the defendant's car collided.

The case had been adjourned for the attendance of Capt. Ryner, the passenger in the defendant's car, who had gone to Shanghai. As he had not returned the case was called on for decision without his evidence.

The facts of the case were, briefly, that a number of rickshas were travelling towards Hongkong along Praya East. A car in which Mr. S. B. C. Ross was riding was approaching from Hongkong, and the defendant was overtaking the rickshas and collided with one of them with such force that the occupant was shot out over the head of the coolie, into the side channel, and sustained various injuries. Cross-examination had suggested that the rickshas were on the tram lines and, by failing to pull in to the left, had contributed to the accident.

The prosecution yesterday tendered further evidence. Mr. H. J. Timperley, of the China Mail, said he was in the hind most ricksha. He heard the motor car pulled up suddenly. It was then quite close to the side channel; in fact, but for the circumstance that it was evidently stopping unexpectedly, one might suppose from its position that it was about to set a passenger down at the kerb.

The defendant, giving evidence on his own behalf, said he saw four or five rickshas ahead and sounded his horn to warn them to let him pass. The rickshas were in the middle of the tram lines. Seeing that I had very little opportunity of passing them, I slowed down," said the defendant, "and just then I knocked one of them."

The Magistrate: Where exactly was your car in the road?

Defendant: The inner wheels were on the left hand tramline.

The Magistrate: Why did you not drive a little further out?

Defendant: I might hit the motor car coming from the opposite direction.

The Magistrate: But, on your own admission, you had five or six feet between you and the middle of the road.

The defendant reiterated that he feared a collision with the other car. Further pressed, defendant said, "I tried to go to the middle of the road but there was not time to do so."

The Magistrate: Why were you not driving there all the time?

Three or four efforts were made to get an answer to this question, but all the defendant said was, "I could not swerve the car to the middle of the road." One of his attempts to answer was interpreted as, "On seeing the rickshas ahead I turned in to the left," and this led the Magistrate to remonstrate with the interpreter, "What nonsense are you putting into his mouth now?"

The defendant then took the line, "All the time, I was driving in the middle of the road," but the Magistrate reminded him that he had already made a contrary statement.

Inspector Garrod said he understood Mr. Timperley could speak as to the position of the vehicles after the accident. The witness was recalled and said the ricksha was two feet from the side channel. He was sure of this, because they thought it quite safe to leave it there. If it had been on the tram line it would have been the obvious thing to pull it in to the side of the road.

The Magistrate said there was no doubt the defendant was driving negligently; he found the case made out against the defendant on his own admission. He was driving at a fair speed and not sufficiently in the middle of the road to clear the rickshas.

Mr. Wilson (representing the Dragon Garage) mentioned that the defendant had suffered loss of wages amounting to \$65 because his license had been taken away by the police.

The Magistrate: I shall fine him \$20. It was mentioned that the ricksha proprietor had put in a claim for \$31.02 in respect of the coolie and the vehicle. Observing that the question of damages rested between the defendant and the Company, the Magistrate ordered payment of \$30 as compensation. Mr. Gelling, he understood, was not asking for compensation in that Court.

Mr. H. Lyson (for Mr. Gelling): No, your Worship. I think from what I hear from the Company, that there will

MILITARY SPIES AND THEIR REVOLVERS. INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The case, in which four men were arrested on the Amakusa Maru on the 19th ult. on suspicion that they were concerned in a Chinese bank robbery at Swatow, came up for hearing at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. Lindell.

When the men were arrested a quantity of Chinese silver dollars was found in their possession, whilst two revolvers, fully loaded and cocked ready for action, were found in the possession of two of the men. Two charges were preferred against them. The first was that of possession of property believed to have been stolen outside the Colony, and the second was that of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Owing to lack of evidence, the charge of possession of stolen property was dropped, and two of the defendants were discharged. The other two defendants were charged with unlawful possession of arms. The case was made interesting in view of the present state of affairs between North and South China as both defendants tried to make out that they were spies in the employ of General Li Lit Kwan of the Cantonese Army.

After evidence of the discovery of the arms had been given by two Chinese detectives. Acting Sub-Inspector Shannon gave evidence of arrest. He stated that he carefully examined the revolvers and found that they had recently been used and that the safety catches of the revolvers in both cases were not in use.

Mr. F. N. D'Almada, who appeared for the defendants, then pointed out that these men were the unfortunate victims of a crime in which they had no hand. On receipt of a telegram from Swatow the Police searched the Amakusa Maru and the revolvers were found in their possession. As a matter of fact, the men were officers in the employ of a foreign government and they were returning from a mission of investigation in the Kansu Province and Amoy to Canton. At the time of the robbery at Swatow they were on the high seas. The defendants were quite prepared to be put in the witness box.

The first defendant, a well-built man of six feet and wearing a long coat, said that he was a petty officer in the employ of General Li Lit Kwan of Canton. Sometime ago he was sent on a mission to Kansu. He returned from there to Amoy on the 18th ult. and from there booked his passage to Canton via Hongkong. He arrived in Hongkong on the following day. He was not aware of any robbery having taken place in Swatow. He arrived at Swatow at 10 a.m. and left for Hongkong at 3 p.m. the same day. He did not intend disembarking at Hongkong, but was going to proceed by the same vessel to Canton.

The Magistrate: Now tell me, why did you go to Kansu?

The defendant: To investigate the position there.

The Magistrate: What? a non-commissioned officer sent to investigate the position?—Yes.

And what were you sent for?—Because General Li Lit Kwan was going to lead his army into Kansu.

Mr. D'Almada: I think he was spying the ground there.

The Magistrate to defendant: How did you get from Kansu to Amoy?—I travelled overland.

And you always carry your revolver at full cock?—I don't always keep the magazine inside the revolver.

What do you mean? The Police Officer says the magazine was in the revolver and the safety catch was not down.—The magazine was not in.

The Magistrate: I don't believe you; the Officer says it was and I believe him.

The Magistrate then ordered the revolver to be shown to the defendant, and when the weapon was being shown up queried in a suspicious way "It is not loaded, is it?"

The defendant then pointed out to the Magistrate how he usually carried it, with the safety catch down.

"How long have you had this weapon?" asked the Magistrate.—I went up there unarmed. I bought it about a month ago.

You have been on a dangerous mission totally unarmed and thought you would buy this on your way back?—No. I bought the pistol on the way to Kansu.

And you did not bother to see that the safety catch was down. You carried it all the way like this?—Yes. I have never had any occasion to use it.

The Police Officer says it has just been fired?—I don't know I can't explain that.

The second defendant's evidence was similar, but he added that the mission of investigation was a political one. He carried the revolver in case of discovery. He was liable to be shot by the soldiers there.

I see; you wanted the revolver to protect yourself?—If they had tried to arrest me I would have tried to protect myself.

The Magistrate: Excellent! One revolver against an army of soldiers, eh?

Mr. D'Almada then pointed out that the idea of the Arms Ordinance was not to charge persons in possession of arms passing through the Colony. It was intended for persons destined to stop in the Colony.

The Magistrate did not agree, and then addressing the defendants said: I propose to send you both on another mission: it will not be similar to General Li Lit Kwan's mission. It will be a mission of investigation of the conditions of hard labour. Six months' hard

CRITICS OF CHRISTIANITY. SERMON BY DR. T. W. PEAROE.

Further reference to the Peking Anti-Christian manifesto was made by the Rev. T. W. Pearoe, LL.D., at the University Students' service, on Sunday, at the Rhenish Mission Church. The question, "How shall I know the truth?" was Dr. Pearoe's subject and he took as his text the words of Jeremiah, Chap. L, verse 5, "They shall seek the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward."

"Well for us," said the preacher, "if we have formed the habit of asking questions at the right time, of the right men, in the right manner, and with the right spirit. If this is so, we are on the way to become men of wisdom, discernment and understanding, through the exercise of an inquiring mind. One condition, only, is attached. We should mean our questions and look as if we meant them. We should not be asking about one road at the moment when we are looking over our shoulder toward another. This is what the prophet Jeremiah means in the text. Let us consider with present application to ourselves the suggestions of the verse."

"We wish to learn more clearly and fully, the truth concerning Christianity. How are we to find this in the conflict of opinion that rages around us to-day? How are we to satisfy ourselves concerning anti-Christian movements and manifestoes such as the document to which our attention was directed when we last met in this Church?"

"Remember that question-asking is right within certain limits. 'We sometimes do well not to heed questions that are put to us out of mere curiosity or impertinence.' We should not, if we can help it, listen to the interrogations of profanity. But when the soul is really alive with interrogation it will know how to put its own questions and will give Christianity no rest till those questions are answered, at least substantially. If Christianity in China to-day, or in any place, at any time, cannot answer the questions of the soul, then I for one would have nothing to do with Christianity. What are Christian teachers for but to answer the questions of the soul, to rebuke little and unworthy questions to urge to greater and bolder inquiries; that there may come to the questioner some nearer vision of light, some greater treasure of benediction."

"We, who have made ourselves responsible for the conduct of Students' Services, desire above all things that the service may be the means of the way to a city of God, wherein, with towers and pinnacles pointing heavenward, stands the temple of God, knowledge. And we ask as those who have a right to ask, if you would regard yourselves as being regarded as serious inquirers, that your faces be turned thitherward."

Dr. Pearoe recalled that, years ago, when he was speaking daily in preaching halls open to the street of Canton, the same criticisms of Christianity were uttered by hostile critics as were contained in the Peking Anti-Christian manifesto, recently published. Indeed, it seemed to him as if he stood in ancient Rome, hearing in Chinese precisely the things that the early preachers of Christianity heard. He had to try and meet inquiry as they met it, by showing what Christianity really was.

"If you want to know about the Christian religion," continued Dr. Pearoe, "go to a Christian Church, go to Christian literature, go to Christian teachers. If you want to know about atheism, go to atheists; they ought to know their own negation. If any man will, he will do his will; he shall know. I know of the doctrine whether it be of God. If and man wills to keep his face turned Godward and upward, steadily taking his own course, because he has so willed, his face turned to light and truth, he shall know. Obedience and knowledge shall go hand in hand; by doing he shall learn, until knowledge becomes perfected and he sees face to face."

THE CHRISTIANS' ATTITUDE.

The Christians are of course deeply interested in it all and are watching with interest but with no alarm. They do not intend to be drawn into much debate, but are going to use the present time to push more vigorously their Christian campaign. I hear of plans for a Christian daily paper which will set forth the claims of Christ and His Gospel upon the Chinese people with all the force they know.

TOUCH OF SOVIET RULE.

Two weeks ago we had a mild taste of what Soviet rule might be like. The Canton Government have been concerned because the local bank notes were not cashed at par by the exchange shops. The assassination of the Chief of Staff of the Civil Governor and the uncertainties of the political situation had their effect on the money market. The Labour Associations took up the matter and decided that it was an insult to the Kuomintang government to discount their notes and that they would demand that the exchange shops cashed them at full value. They went round to several shops and when the shop people would not do as they demanded they had the effrontery to hale several of these assistants to the police station and the police had so little appreciation of the evil precedent that was being set that they actually detained these exchange shop "foks" in custody. Then the fat was in the fire. The Exchange Shops Guild took the matter up and the whole of the exchange shops were closed for a week. At the end through the negotiation of the Chamber of Commerce the matter was settled by the labour men agreeing not to molest the exchange shops in future.

The facts are that the exchange shops cannot take all and every note to the Banks and get face value directly for them, as the Bank will not cash more than a fixed number each day. So with the uncertainty and the fact that they had to wait for their money it was small wonder that they wanted some discount. Still one wonders why more did not see what a precedent was being set when the Labour Unions usurped the functions of the police and arrested those who had incurred their displeasure and so police merely acquiesced. Whom will they arrest next? If they usurp the functions of the judge.

CHAUFFEURS AT COURT. TRAFFIC CASES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Motor car and truck cases occupied Mr. Fraser at the Magistracy, yesterday, far beyond the fifth hour.

The driver of Car No. 505 was fined \$15 for exceeding the speed limit near St. Stephen's Boys' College. He admitted having driven at 18 m.p.h. and Police Sergeant Hallam estimated the pace at 20 m.p.h.

The driver of one of the Kowloon motor buses had to pay a fine of \$15 for driving at 30 m.p.h. in Gloucester Road. It was said that the bus company manager had warned the man and asked that the police should take proceedings as a warning to him and other drivers.

The driver of Mr. Botelho's car was summoned for driving at 25 m.p.h., on the wrong side of the road, at Chinwan, near the Castle Peak Road. He was fined \$15.

Mr. B. M. Dyer's chauffeur had to answer a summons alleging that he drove from Murray Road to Wellington Barracks, in Queen's Road East, at 9 a.m. on March 25th, at a speed of 25 m.p.h. A traffic sergeant on the police motor cycle had to go at that speed to keep pace with the driver and ultimately stopped him by signals on the horn.

Asked for his defence the driver said: "The policeman has taken out the summons because I would not let him pass."

A previous conviction for a similar offence was proved and the driver was

ANTI-CHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN AT CANTON. CONDUCTED WITH GREAT VIGOUR. MILD TASTE OF SOVIET RULE.

The Canton correspondent of the Y. C. Daily News, wrote on April 15th:—

The subject most in evidence in the newspapers at present is the anti-Christian campaign that is being carried on with great vigour. Some of the Chinese papers are devoting a good deal of space to it and many are taking advantage of the opportunity to air their opinions. It is interesting to notice on what day the first article appeared. It was on the day that had been fixed for the big street parade against licensed prostitution in which all the Christian Schools of Middle School grade and above were to take part and the labour associations had agreed to join as well as some from the government and private schools. The day before that the Christian students had carried through a canvass of the city, going from shop to shop asking the proprietors to paste up a notice that they agreed to the closing of all licensed brothels. This canvass met with marked success and it was noticeable how many shops put up this notice.

CAUSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

All this was attracting too much attention to the Christian Church and the next morning the first shot in the attack on the Christian cause of the present campaign was fired through an article written by Mr. Wong Cheng Wai, the local Minister of Education, in which he stated his objections to Christianity on three grounds: first, for its narrowness and intolerance; second, because the Christian religion was the enemy of the democratic ideal and always the supporter of the capitalist; and, thirdly, because it was not in accord with modern science. Since then the battle has gone on.

Last Sunday there was a large meeting of students who favour this movement. The leaders came mostly from the Law School, a school noted in times past for the lax conduct of its students. They have formed an association in connexion with that in Peking and generally seem determined to carry on a strong propaganda. Some of it is not merely anti-Christian it is anti-religious and there is little idea of religious liberty in it. I heard of some of them going to a school and finding that some of the students were in the habit of having a meeting for Bible study and prayer out of school hours and these participants of progress thought that it ought to be stopped, because this school had been founded in memory of a man who was known to be an opponent of Christianity.

I hear that some of the students of Canton, who are not Christian, are opposed to this anti-Christian movement on this very ground that these people following the principles of the Bolsheviks and attacking religion are the foes of liberty of thought.

THE CHRISTIANS' ATTITUDE.

The Christians are of course deeply interested in it all and are watching with interest but with no alarm. They do not intend to be drawn into much debate, but are going to use the present time to push more vigorously their Christian campaign. I hear of plans for a Christian daily paper which will set forth the claims of Christ and His Gospel upon the Chinese people with all the force they know.

It is interesting to read some of these articles, not because of their depth of thought or evidence of grasp of the truth of what they are attacking, but because they show how entirely the objections raised are based upon misconceptions of what Christianity really means. Many are based upon antiquated views of the Bible that modern scholarship has shown to be incredible, some are quibbles that have been raised again and again throughout the centuries. We have not yet come to the question as to "who was Cain's wife?" but I expect that it will come soon. There has been nothing that in any way touches the view of the teaching and claims of Christ that is set forward by men whose minds have been loyal to Him, been open to all light that has come from every quarter.

TOUCH OF SOVIET RULE.

Two weeks ago we had a mild taste of what Soviet rule might be like. The Canton Government have been concerned because the local bank notes were not cashed at par by the exchange shops. The assassination of the Chief of Staff of the Civil Governor and the uncertainties of the political situation had their effect on the money market. The Labour Associations took up the matter and decided that it was an insult to the Kuomintang government to discount their notes and that they would demand that the exchange shops cashed them at full value. They went round to several shops and when the shop people would not do as they demanded they had the effrontery to hale several of these assistants to the police station and the police had so little appreciation of the evil precedent that was being set that they actually detained these exchange shop "foks" in custody. Then the fat was in the fire. The Exchange Shops Guild took the matter up and the whole of the exchange shops were closed for a week. At the end through the negotiation of the Chamber of Commerce the matter was settled by the labour men agreeing not to molest the exchange shops in future.

The facts are that the exchange shops cannot take all and every note to the Banks and get face value directly for them, as the Bank will not cash more than a fixed number each day. So with the uncertainty and the fact that they had to wait for their money it was small wonder that they wanted some discount. Still one wonders why more did not see what a precedent was being set when the Labour Unions usurped the functions of the police and arrested those who had incurred their displeasure and so police merely acquiesced. Whom will they arrest next? If they usurp the functions of the judge.

DO YOU KNOW?

That "LANE, CRAWFORD" deliver free to all parts of Hongkong and Kowloon.

That you can have a book and send your coolie for anything you require.

That the telephone is at your service and "LANE, CRAWFORD" are only too pleased to send, however small the order.

That "LANE, CRAWFORD" issue a Grocery Price List, a copy of which you can have on application.

Last but not least—You will get the "QUALITY GOODS" for which LANE, CRAWFORD are famous.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT,
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Telephone 1741.

BRIDE CAKES

WISEMAN'S specialise in the making of Bride Cakes and confidently state that no finer quality is obtainable whatever price is paid. WISEMAN'S Bride Cakes are made at their bakery under most hygienic conditions and the decorative work is executed by skilled European Confectioners. In various sizes from \$10 upwards (in 1, 2, or 3 tiers). This price includes finished Cakes on silvered board and fully decorated with vase and spray.

WISEMAN'S BAKERY,

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA NEEDLES

SOFT, MEDIUM, LOUD.

RECORD ALBUMS

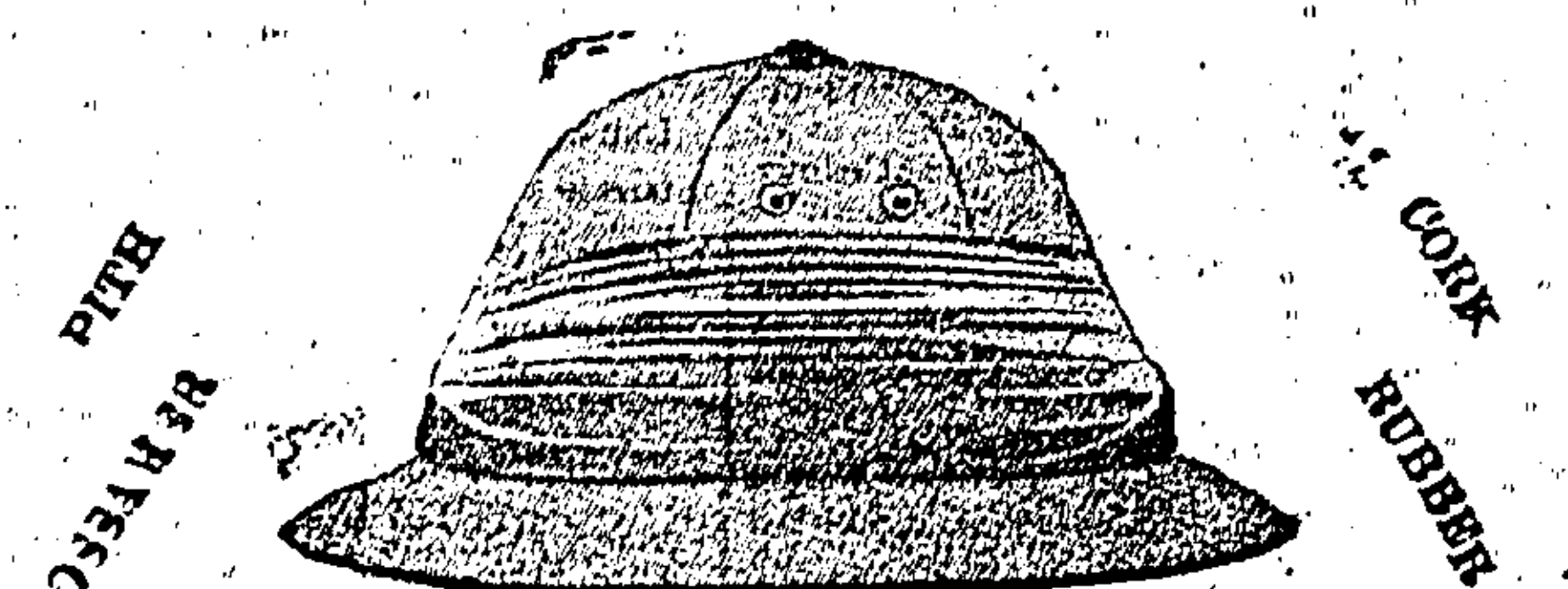
10 inch, 12 inch.

POLISH, FOR GRAFONOLAS AND PIANOS.

ANDERSON'S

Powell
TELEPHONE 3148.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF
SUN HATS



SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

SUPERIOR QUALITIES

10, ICE HOUSE STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on **MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1922, at 2 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Pokfulam Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Revenue, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	100	200	300	400
2	100	200	300	400
3	100	200	300	400
4	100	200	300	400
5	100	200	300	400
6	100	200	300	400
7	100	200	300	400
8	100	200	300	400
9	100	200	300	400
10	100	200	300	400

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

THE Steamship

"**BLOSSOM HEATH**" having arrived from New York via ports, on **TUESDAY**, and their cargo is being landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., and stored at their risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where the examination will be held on the 9th May, at 11 a.m.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on or after the 9th May, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their B/L for Counterpart immediately to **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

THE KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1922. [950]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

SS. "TOTOH MARU"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby notified that the whole of the same has been returned from SHANGHAI by S.S. "AKITA MARU" on the 30th April, and those Goods which landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1922. [954]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HELENUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th May, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be presented to the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, 1st May, 1922. [959]

S.S. "ANGKOR"

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks, into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after May 5th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOHARI, Acting Agent.

HONGKONG, April 29th, 1922. [953]

INTIMATIONS

DAVIS CO., LTD.

I have TO-DAY assumed charge of this Company's business in Hongkong.
G. H. CORSE, Jr.
1st May, 1922. [955]

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Valuation Lists for the Colony for the year 1922-1923 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1922.
C. M. MESSER,
Treasurer and Assessor of Rates.
21st April, 1922. [920]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice that from and after MONDAY, the 1st May, 1922, our office will be situated at No. 8, Des Vieux Road Central (2nd floor).
DANNYS & BOWLEY.
[949]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to No. 1, Des Vieux Road Central above Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office.
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1922. [945]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to the 2nd Floor of St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD.
DR SOUSA & CO., LTD.
[947]

CONSULATE DE FRANCE.

ACCORDING to instructions from the Governor General of Indo-China, all Asiatic passengers and crews of steamers entering ports of Indo-China are requested to furnish new precautionary requirements against the prevalence of plague and smallpox in the Colony.
For particulars apply at local French Consulate, Alexandra Buildings. [957]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, MAY 6th, commencing at 2 p.m.
The charge for admission will be \$1.00 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [944]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th May, 1922, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1922. [946]

SALE OF DIESEL MACHINERY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of one set of Vickers Diesel Machinery Marine Type, including one pair main engine with auxiliary machinery, propeller shafting and propeller. Each engine is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 380/400 revolutions.
The set is stored at the Taihook Dock Engineering Works, and is packed in cases ready for removal. Purchaser will be required to remove the whole of the gear without any assistance of labour or appliances whatsoever from the Engineering Company, stated or from the Admiralty.
The machinery will be sold without guarantee as to condition and with all faults and errors of description. Full particulars of the machinery can be obtained from the undersigned, who will also issue permits to view the machinery.
Tenders should be lodged at the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 19 noon on MONDAY, 5th JUNE.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer. [943]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHU HAM

Chief Manager... Mr. L. S. HOLDS

Asst. Manager... Mr. E. T. WONG

Hongkong Manager Mr. L. P. AILES

Foreign exchange and General Bankers' business transacted.

Current Savings, and Fixed Deposits banked at rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. B. HOLM

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1921), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for BEGINNERS will commence on MONDAY, 5th MAY, 1922, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Applicants for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1922. [929]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1922, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th May to 6th June, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1922. [941]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th MAY, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1922. [933]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 21st, 1922. [936]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1922. [937]

DAIRY FARM NEWS
FISH
Direct from the Scottish Fisheries
FILLETS, HADDOCKS, KIPPERS.
BUTTER
Different grades to suit different tastes.
"DAIRY" BUTTER
"DAIRYMAID"
"SHAMROCK"
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
NOTICE.
OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.
This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841. TELEPHONE 616.

CHOICE WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE:
de St. Marceaux, Vin. 1911.
Vin Brut and Extra Dry.
Per Doz. Qu. ... \$50.00
Per 3 Doz. Fla. ... 85.00

PORT:
Royal ... \$37.00
E. Very Old Tawny ... 38.00
Sandeman's, Old Tawny ... 44.00
Sandeman's, Oldest and Finest ... 61.00

SHERRY:
D. Superior Pale Dry ... \$32.00
Sandeman's, Very Pale Dry ... 36.00
"C" (25 years Old) ... 37.00

BRANDY:
"C" Superior Old Liqueur ... \$15.00
"E" Watson's Very Old Brown ... 55.00

VERMOUTH:
French (Noilly Prat) ... \$2.50
Italian (Martini and Rossi) ... 2.50

CLARET:
Chateau Mouton ... \$30.00

WHISKY:
"E" Watson's ... \$42.00
Old V.S. No. 4 ... 42.00
Dewar's White Label ... 42.00
Gilbey's Spey Royal ... 42.00

GIN:
Burnett's Dry ... \$22.00

STOUT: (Guinness)
Read's "Doghead" Per Doz. Fla. ... \$4.10
Per Doz. Nips ... 3.75

BEER:
Read's Lager Per Doz. Fla. ... \$3.80

Prices include Duty.

DEATH.

THOMPSON.—At Shanghai, on April 28th, W. LEONARD THOMPSON (China and Japan Trading Co.), aged 55 years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. E. H. SHARP and family, desire to express their very sincere appreciation and thanks for all the sympathy and beautiful tokens of friendship received from so many, in Memory of her husband, Great Bookham, Surrey. [943]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, May 3rd, 1922.

WHAT GOOD CAN COME OF IT?

THE long-expected war has broken out in the North in earnest. Already there has been a considerable expenditure of munitions but the cables are not very informing as to the extent of the casualties. That, probably, is information not readily obtainable, for no exact records are kept in a civil war in China. The main points of interest are: (1) What are the objects in view? and (2) What good for China is expected to issue from the conflict? Both the great protagonists—Marshal CHANG TAO-LIN who is at the head of the Fengtien forces, and General WU PEI-FU who is directing the Chihli forces—profess to be aiming at the reunification of the country. (Dr. SUN YAT SEN, for the present, may be ignored as a factor in the situation, for his Expeditionary Army is not likely to reach the present scene of conflict for months, if ever). Nearly two years ago General WU PEI-FU propounded a scheme in considerable detail for summoning a National Conference with the object of restoring or revising the Constitution and reunifying the country. It was to be a people's conference—free from all official interference. Wu conferred with CHANG on the subject, and CHANG threw cold water on the scheme. He told the foreign journalists in Peking that "he was afraid such a conference would cause considerable trouble, and would give an opportunity to those desiring to do so to cause

further complications in the situation." Consequently, the scheme was dropped for a year. It was revived by General WU PEI-FU in August last, with the object of getting the government organised on a footing that would be likely to more favourably impress the Powers when they came to discuss China's problems at the Washington Conference. General CHANG TAO-LIN, however, was no more favourably disposed towards the proposal than he was a year previously, and in a telegram to Peking he expressed the opinion that it was "an ambitious scheme to make the proposer of the movement the most powerful man in China." Dr. SUN YAT SEN and his colleagues at Canton shared CHANG TAO-LIN's hostility, for what reason we do not know, unless it was the sort of reason CHANG expressed—more jealousy of the author of the scheme. Southern leaders denounced WU PEI-FU as a militarist of the deepest dye and said his profession of democratic sympathies was insincere. The Southern leaders had no love for CHANG TAO-LIN and the other Northern mandarins at that time, but they are now hand-in-glove with them. Until quite recently these Northern militarists have been regarded by Dr. SUN YAT SEN and his friends as reactionaries of the most criminal type, but now they are counted by Dr. SUN apparently as the saviours of the country. To the amazement of everybody a few weeks ago, CHANG TAO-LIN announced that he, too, had a plan for calling a National Conference to revise or redraft the Constitution and arrange for the election of a new President. The only real obstacle to his reunification scheme, he declared, was General WU PEI-FU, who would have to accept this plan or be crushed. The fundamental ideas of CHANG's scheme have obviously been borrowed from the scheme that WU has been advocating, and how the latter can be described as an obstacle to any such scheme is left unexplained. Had the interests of the country been predominant in the mind of CHANG TAO-LIN his professed conversion to the National Conference method offered every prospect of co-operation and united effort, but his fear of WU PEI-FU becoming "the most powerful man in China" has evidently been the governing factor, and the inspiration of the war. We are not prepared to say that one War Lord is any more sincere than the other as regards his ambitions for the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the country—when it conflicts with his own personal ambitions—but when the most powerful military dictators of the country claim to have plans for a peaceful settlement which are identical in their fundamental proposals, and yet cannot agree to collaborate and initiate a scheme, we cannot see how it is possible to hope that reunification will be the outcome of such a war as that on which the two great military factions of the North have embarked, with every prospect that the whole of China may be involved.

Mr. P. W. Necum of the Pacific Mail Co., left for the United States, yesterday, on holiday.

Money and clothing to the value of \$129 were stolen from a houseboy's room at No. 3, Saifee Terrace, on Monday evening.

The robbery of a train reported yesterday occurred, we are informed, on a Chinese local train and not on a through train from Kowloon.

The total output of the Kaiian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 15th, amounted to 91,647 tons and the sales during the period to 72,033 tons.

Dr. A. da Silva, Portuguese Consul at Canton, has gone to Shanghai, to represent Portugal at the Tariff Revision Commission, the second business meeting of which is to be held to-morrow.

Madame Madeline Pearson (Union Buildings, opposite the G.P.O.) announces a belated consignment of afternoon and evening gowns for disposal at bargain prices. See advt. on page 2.

Plague cases in the 48 hours ended April 1st numbered 45, of which 35 were fatal. Three small-pox cases—two fatal—occurred in the same period. One Portuguese case of enteric fever was reported.

Mr. Maurice Randman, who left \$25,000, bequeathed one-fourth to his secretary, Miss Nancy Lewis, in recognition of her loyal and faithful services, and also all silver, personal trinkets, jewellery, furniture and motor-car.

Dr. Michaels, a former Chancellor of Germany, who came to China to attend the Congress at Peking of the World's Student Federation, has been paying a visit to Canton. Dr. and Mrs. Michaels came down to Hongkong yesterday and left by the Golden State for Japan.

A Chinese, who left his coat hanging on the wall of his bed-room, on Monday night, discovered in the morning that somebody had entered the room and stolen from the jacket a gold watch and chain, and a wallet containing \$200 in bank-notes.

The Municipal Council of Shanghai last week successfully floated a silver loan of Tls. 1,000,000, at par, bearing interest at 7 per cent. and redeemable in 1952, or at any time after 1932, at the discretion of the Council. Large amounts were taken up by public companies, but a good proportion by private subscribers.

Capt. K. E. Tubbien, lately of the steamer Tatum, China Navigation Co., died in hospital at Shanghai, last week. A few weeks ago, the deceased had a sudden paralytic stroke. He was in the service of Butterfield & Swire for over 35 years and was considered one of the most efficient and popular captains in the service.

A Chinese pick-pocket was sentenced by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, morning, to six months' hard labour for having stolen a purse. The man was sentenced to a further twelve months' imprisonment for having returned from banishment. Sergeant Vincent said the man was banished for ten years after serving a month for larceny. He had also been banished from the Federated Malay States.

Yesterday's Command Orders mention that Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Cross, R.G.A., General Staff Officer (2nd grade) the Forces in China, is permitted to retire on retired pay with effect from May 3rd. Captain and Bt-Major R. B. Young, Sherwood Foresters (G.S.O. 3), will carry out the duties of G.S.O. 2 pending the arrival of a relief of Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Cross, Lieut. H. R. Donovan, R.G.A., will carry out the duties of G.S.O. 2 temporarily.

The Hongkong University "May Half" annual dinner was held on Saturday, the 20th of April. The objects of this annual function are to promote mutual understanding and good will among the students of May Hall and those of other hostels, and "members of the staff; to bring together old graduates and outside friends of the hostel; to create an esprit de corps among its members. That these were realised was shown by the guests present, among whom were the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, Professors Earle, Brown, Vickers, Redmond and Byrne, Messrs. R. H. Kotewell, Orme, Tanner, Carrie, and Robertson, the wardens and representatives of the various hostels, Z. K. Wong and T. O. Wong.

REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

The P. & O. Directors advise their agents that arrangement have been made with the Messageries Maritimes Company's Directors in Paris for their steamers to leave Shanghai at alternate intervals to the P. & O. Company's mail steamers, thereby ensuring a regular weekly mail service to Europe leaving Shanghai on Saturdays and Hongkong on Tuesdays or Wednesdays. The P. & O. mail steamer leaves Hongkong every alternate Wednesdays at 11 a.m.

"WAR WITHOUT HIM."

GENERAL CHEN'S REPLY TO SUN YAT SEN.

Information was received from Canton, last night, that General Chen Chung-ming has written to Sun Yat-sen saying that he accepts the post of minister of the Military Board but he asks that he be allowed to remain on leave for some days before he proceeds to Canton to take up the post.

With reference to the Northern Expedition, General Chan suggests that, for the present, it can be conducted without him.

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel Tournament at 6 p.m. yesterday, W. B. Haslett (100) beat A. Greenett (scr.). Final scores: Haslett, 250; Greenett, 160. The highest breaks were: Haslett, 31, 25; Greenett, 15, 14.

At 8 p.m. A. Gourley (150) beat A. G. Pile (200). Final scores: Gourley, 250; Pile, 230. Highest breaks: Gourley, 45, 38, 22, 15, 14; A. G. Pile, 25, 30, 22, 17, 15, 14. An interesting and well contested game.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S MORPHINE IMPORTS.

FRANK STATEMENTS AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, May 1st.

Fuller reports by mail from the League of Nations Opium Conference at Geneva, show that Sir John Jordan congratulated Japan on the frankness and honesty of the figures regarding morphine imports, which she has given to the commission. He asked what had happened to over 45,000 pounds of morphine imported into Japan in 1920, in addition to the 7,833 pounds manufactured in Japan and the 8,015 pounds produced in Formosa.

The Japanese representative frankly declared that much was undoubtedly illicitly smuggled into China, but said that new and very thorough legislation, followed by strict administrative action, is being enforced by Japan. The diminution and complete control of the traffic were being attempted by Japan in an honest effort to do her duty as a signatory to the Hague Convention.

Sir John Jordan declared that morphine captured in China bore labels from London, America and Japan.

The commission recognised that America and Britain had also sinned against China by exporting morphine, which was transhipped at Kobe outside the Japanese Customs, and smuggled into China, but saw legislation in Britain and the United States, fitting into this Japanese system, must rapidly reduce the supplies.

SWITZERLAND CRITICISED.

Strong criticism was expressed against Switzerland, both in regard to standing outside the commission, and being the largest exporter of cocaine in the world; exporting over 2,000 pounds in 1920 and in addition 4,963 pounds of morphine to Japan.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

THE BANK OF IRELAND LOOTED.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Anti-Treaty irregulars yesterday raided fourteen branches of the Bank of Ireland in various parts of Ireland and took £50,000, giving receipts. The banks concerned are insured with English companies.

The railway lines in Tipperary have been torn up, bridges destroyed and telegraphs cut.

MANIFESTO BY LEADERS ASKING FOR PEACE.

A Manifesto, jointly signed by the leaders of the pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty forces, including Mr. Collins and three members of the Rebel Executive, has been issued, appealing for an all-round closing of the ranks in order to avert the calamity of a conflict and advising the unification of forces, based on the acceptance of the fact that the majority of the people are willing to accept the Treaty and an election with the view of forming a Government having the confidence of the whole country.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

JAPAN WISHES INCLUSION IN ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS.

GENOA, May 1st.

Japan has asked to be included in the scope of the Economic Commission's resolutions, and to participate in the world economic reconstruction. The draft clauses of the Note to the Russians have been completed and will be presented this afternoon.

A MIXED COURT TO ADJUDICATE.

The Mixed Arbitral Commission presided over by a nominee of the President of the United States Supreme Court, will adjudicate on all matters relating to Foreign bondholders, and compensation for private property. In the event of failure an effort will be made to reach a direct agreement.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 1st.

Mr. Chao Hain-chu has returned to London from Geneva.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

FREELY CRITICISED BY THE PRESS.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Financial Budget has been greeted with a certain amount of satisfaction by the morning papers, which, however, are far from enthusiastic, and freely voice criticisms. They all point out that Sir Robert Horne's statement did not contain any surprises, and it is declared that concessions to the tax-payers are not made out of a real surplus, but by partly suspending the Sinking Fund and partly by borrowing. This is declared in some quarters to be unsound finance, as it leaves the country's capital responsibilities to take care of themselves.

The Government's failure to effect real economies is emphasised. It is suggested that the Budget, is framed on the "Mienawer" principle, and after the tax-payers' sacrifices, it pleases nobody.

The Labour Organ alleges that the Budget constitutes a series of concessions to the rich. Broadly, taxation reductions are welcomed, and the view is expressed that the money can be more profitably spent in fostering trade than in paying off liabilities which are not urgent.

EARLIER CABLES.

REDUCTION IN INCOME TAX AND TEA DUTY.

PREFERENCE FOR HONGKONG TEA.

LONDON, May 1st.

On the introduction of the Budget, the House of Commons was more crowded than in recent years. These expectations were indicated by the fact that the public galleries were thronged with representatives of trade and commerce anxious to learn their fate, these including Sir Eric Geddes and Lord Inchiquin.

Sir Robert Horne said the past financial year had been a period of unexampled trial, owing to the coal dispute and the trade slump. The way these had been met eloquently testified to the soundness of the country's financial position. The revenue for the year was £1,124,000,000, being only £20,000,000 below the estimate, and the surplus £25,000,000 for the redemption of the National Debt. The income-tax yielded £388,000,000. A sum of £28,000,000 was applied during the year to debt reduction, and in the Budget had been reduced by £17,000,000, apart from the provision with regard to postal changes.

Continuing, Sir Robert Horne said that since March 31st, 1919, the external debt had been reduced by £274,000,000, and the floating debt had also been largely reduced. He hoped the position would be further improved during 1922-3.

COUNTRY'S EXPENDITURE AND INCOME.

The estimated expenditure for the current financial year was £910,000,000, but he hoped further reductions would be possible. This included £335,000,000 for National Debt service, including £225,000,000 interest on the American debt. The estimated revenue was £936,000,000. Thus there was a surplus of £46,000,000, without providing for the redemption of debt. The estimate did not include any sum by way of German reparations.

REDUCED POSTAL RATES.

Sir Robert Horne announced small changes in the Income-tax law costing £1,700,000 and then, amid cheers and laughter, switched off to postal changes, namely, a reduction in telephone charges, a reduction in letters to £1d. in postage, and a penny in letters to £1d. in postage. This would cost £3,500,000 and leave a surplus of £39,500,000. He said there were signs of a revival in trade, but the burden of taxation checked enterprise. The Government would not ask the taxpayer this year to redeem any of the debt. After the superhuman efforts of the last two years the Government would be content to raise sufficient revenue to meet expenditure.

Proceeding, Sir Robert Horne said the Income-tax would be reduced by 1% in the £, meaning a loss of £22,000,000 in revenue in the present financial year. There would also be a reduction of 4d. per pound on the tea duty, involving a reduction by one-third of the duties on coffee, chicory and cocoa, costing £5,000,000 in the present year. All other duties would remain unchanged.

BENEFITS OF DEBT REDUCTION.

Sir Robert Horne emphasised that the first fruit of paying off the external debt had been an improvement in the exchange value of sterling and this meant that the debt to the United States would become £235,000,000 less. Furthermore, purchasers and consumers of United States goods subsequently benefited. The floating debt was reduced by £245,000,000 in 1921-2 and as the result of the vigorous policy in reducing the debt the country had paid off £322,000,000 in cash during the past two years.

PREFERENCE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

In making the announcement as regards the reduction in the duty on tea, Sir Robert Horne explained that the new 8d. duty would be fully payable by foreign tea importers. In consequence, a preference would be given to tea from India, Ceylon and Hongkong. Seeing that 90 per cent. of our tea comes from within the Empire, the duty thereon would be only 6-3d. Competition in the tea trade was such that the smallest consumer would derive benefit from the remission of taxation.

LATER.

The House of Commons unanimously agreed to the resolution reducing the Tea Duty.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

THE BEAUTIES OF KYOTO.

Kyoto, May 1st.

The Prince of Wales has had another wonderful day's sightseeing of the beauties of Japan in glorious weather. His Royal Highness spent the morning viewing some of the famous temples around Kyoto. In the afternoon the Prince motored to Kameoka, thence went by boat down the Hozugawa River, shooting frequent boiling rapids for eight miles to Saga through a deep gorge often in the green twilight of the exquisite dense spring verdure.

In the evening His Royal Highness dined with the Mayor of Kyoto, afterwards witnessing a beautifully picturesque cherry dance by some of the daintiest singers in Japan. From Sir Herbert Russell.

DISCUSSIONS AT GENOA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFERS WITH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LONDON, May 1st.

Significance is attached at Genoa to the fact that Mr. Lloyd George is dining with Signor Sturzo, the Italian Catholic leader. This, in conjunction with the Pope's letter, is regarded as indicating an effort to unite the Catholics of Europe in support of Mr. Lloyd George's Russian policy.

RUSSIAN PROBLEMS.

GENOA, May 1st.

M. Chicherin's letter to M. Barthou declared that the Russo-German treaty was only the first of a series of agreements necessary for world peace. M. Barthou remarked that there was no sentiment in France against the Russian people, but against the Russian Government, owing to the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Mr. Lloyd George said that M. Chicherin's letter was gratifying.

The sub-committee thereafter approved the amended draft of Clause II. of the conditions of agreement with Russia, dealing with inter-Government debts, and next considered the new draft of Clause V., dealing with private property and debts, to which M. Jasper objected as prejudicial to Belgian interests.

BRITISH AND BELGIAN INTERESTS.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that British interests in Russia were five times those of Belgium, and appealed to M. Jasper not to persist in his opposition. The draft was ultimately referred to the Committee of Jurists, on which Belgium is represented.

LORD LEOPOLD MOUNTBATTEN.

FUNERAL AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, May 1st.

The funeral of Lord Leopold Mountbatten at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Queen of Spain, also Prince Beatrice and other members of the Royal Family, members of the Diplomatic Corps, naval and military officers, and representatives of Government Departments.

The Memorial Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, was attended by many distinguished people.

CRUISER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 1st.

At the National Sporting Club the contest for the cruiser-weight championship of Britain resulted in Jack Bloomfield beating Harry Drake, the sponge being thrown in at the conclusion of the ninth round.

SUICIDE OF ATTACHES.

A PARIS SENSATION.

PARIS, May 1st.

Attaches to the Polish and Chilean Legations have committed suicide.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

JOURNALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 1st.

Commercial men of Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire attended a dinner held at the Guildhall, Hull, on March 10th, under the auspices of the local branch of the Newspaper Press Fund. Viscount Buryham, president of the fund, was the principal guest, and Sir Henry Samman, Bt., the president of the Hull Incorporated Chamber of Shipping, was in the chair. Covers were laid for 120 guests.

Replying to the toast of the Newspaper Press Fund, proposed by Sir Henry Samman, Lord Buryham said that the Press Fund was the only benevolent institution which the profession of journalism called to its aid. It had a record of sixty years behind it, and it claimed the best and highest support.

The other night, his lordship continued, Mr. Churchill, speaking at a dinner of the London Press Club, said that what he wanted to see was a proper balance between the Press and Parliament. Personally he was very much of Mr. Churchill's mind, but unfortunately it was true, as Lord Buryham said in his last work, that in this world democratic government could only be carried on by virtue of a free Press—he would almost say by leave of a free Press. On the whole he did not think that the journalistic profession had anything to fear from inquiry or investigation, judicial or otherwise. The British Press held pride of place in the English-speaking world.

The total proceeds were over £500.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

CHIHILI FORCES LAUNCH A GENERAL ATTACK.

PEKING, May 1st.

Reuter's correspondent yesterday traversed the Fengtien positions at Chang-shien, receiving every courtesy from the Fengtien troops throughout.

The troops appeared jubilant at the failure of the Chihili forces to oust them on the 29th ult., and at the desultory character of the fighting yesterday.

The main impression is that there is an absence of reserves, or even a second line of defence.

Late in the evening the Chihili forces attacked between Changshien and Feng-tai, and as the night wore on the fighting became heavier.

At 10 o'clock the night was clouded, and afterwards it rained steadily. Heavy gun and machine-gun and rifle fire was incessant until daylight, when the Chihili forces launched a general attack at Changshien, while a Chihili Division, deploying westward, evidently came in contact with the Fengtien cavalry, the fighting continuing, but the gunfire lessening.

According to Chinese reports, the Fengtien troops are retreating.

Another battle is reported south-west of Changshien, where the Chihili forces drove out the Fengtien troops from Kuan, the latter retreating towards Laofa.

PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY BADLY DISORGANISED.

TIENTSIN, May 1st.

The Peking-Mukden Railway is now badly disorganised, and it is very doubtful whether the afternoon trains to and from Peking will run.

There are persistent rumours this afternoon that General Wu Pei-fu is advancing to-day.

SITUATION AT CHANGSHIENTIEN.

VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED.

PEKING, May 1st.

This morning the Chihili forces pressed back the Fengtien forces along the Huohu in the direction of the Marco Polo Bridge, but failing to reach the bridge they retired to nearly their former positions. To the west of Changshien the Chihili forces came in contact with a portion of the Fengtien Sixteenth Division, which suffered considerably. The fighting continues there, but otherwise the situation at Changshien is virtually unchanged.

On the middle front, the Chihili forces, after taking Kuan, threw back the Fengtien troops towards the river, where fighting is still going on, the Fengtien forces counter-attacking, supported by guns over the river.

On the eastern front, large Chihili forces from Shantung are proceeding towards the north with the intention of joining General Wu Pei-fu at Jenkiu, where a big concentration is taking place preparatory to attacking the Fengtien forces at Machang. This will represent the main operation which General Wu Pei-fu will personally command.

So far the Fengtien forces have fought well, and the campaign promises to be severe, unless General Wu Pei-fu effects another coup for which he is justly famous.

FENGTIEN FORCES WEST OF PUTCHO.

TIENTSIN, May 2nd.

General Chang Tse-lin was yesterday afternoon rushing reinforcements to the front. The North China Star's special correspondent returned last night from Machang. He reports that yesterday the Fengtien forces were held up on the territory west of Putcho, but they still held the bridge-heads thereof.

DISINTEGRATION OF PEKING GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Westminster Gazette, Washington correspondent, thinks the despatch of the United States warships to North China ports, and the reinforcement of the slender United States forces in North China reveal that a belief is held that the political disintegration of the Peking Government is proceeding rapidly. No proofs are advanced, but it is said in Washington with increasing frequency and emphasis that all these distressing developments spring from Japanese intrigues.

JAPAN NOT A MENACE IN THE PACIFIC.

SIR JOHN SALMOND'S OPINION.

MELBOURNE, May 1st.

Sir John Salmond, the High Court Judge who represented New Zealand at the Washington Conference, declares that Japan is not a menace to the peace of the Pacific.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SIBERIA.

LONDON MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND EVACUATION.

LONDON, May 1st.

A number of May-Day demonstrators in Hyde Park on Monday went to the Japanese Embassy, where the deputation was admitted. They presented a copy of the resolution carried in Hyde Park, calling on the Japanese Government to immediately evacuate the troops in Siberia. There was no disorder.

The leader of the deputation told the waiting processions that the resolution would be forwarded to the Japanese Ambassador at Genoa, and added that if the reply was not satisfactory, a demonstration would be made at the Embassy tonight, until some satisfaction was obtained.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

THIS WEEK'S GATHERING AT SHANGHAI.

Protestant missionary work has been going on in China 115 years. As a result of this work there is now a Protestant communicant membership of 368,000.

When we add to this number those interested in Christianity or connected with it through family relationships, etc., we find there is now a Christian constituency of about three-quarters of a million.

Connected with this is a missionary body of about 6,500. Protestant Christian work is carried on in about 10,000 centres.

Protestant Christians have held a number of conferences. In 1890 and 1907 there were big missionary conferences, attended in each case by about 500 missionary delegates. It was not, however, until 1913 that a conference was held in which the Chinese Church participated directly. In 1913 there was a National Christian Conference at which about one-third of the delegates were Chinese.

The National Christian Conference which meets May 2nd-11th in the Town Hall, Shanghai, is unique in the sense that it will directly represent the Christian Church in China. Half of the delegates (about 500) will be Chinese elected directly by their respective Churches. The other half will be missionaries elected by their respective missions and organisations, of which there are about 130 in all.

This Conference will of necessity have to do its work in two languages, not only because of the presence of missionaries but because of the fact of different dialects in China. This Conference will show the primacy of the Chinese Church in Christian work in China as over against the former primacy of the missionary body.

Many interesting questions will be discussed. Among these, is that of making the Christian Church in China indigenous or thoroughly Chinese. This means, among other things, securing a Chinese leadership. As a matter of fact, at present there are about 25,000 Chinese workers connected with the Christian movement in China who, with few exceptions, are Christians, and about half of whom are engaged in educational and other types of work and half in evangelistic work.

In 1920 the number of ordained Chinese was a little larger than that of ordained missionaries. One significant fact is noted in comparing the Christian constituency with the life in general of China. While in China at large 1 in 75 is in school, the Christian constituency has about 1 in 3 either in school or a graduate from school. The last ten or fifteen years have seen a great change in the character of the Church membership as regards the number of educated people.

Many visitors to the conference are arriving. Among these we note Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Missionary Committee; Mr. F. S. Brockman of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.; Dr. J. H. Franklin, Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; Professor K. S. Latourette, formerly connected with the Yale Mission and now in the Chinese of Missions in Yale University; Rev. Ralph A. Ward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a missionary in China; Dr. T. Martin of the English Presbyterian Mission Board; Mr. Marshall Broomhall of the Home Staff of the China Inland Mission; Rev. J. H. Odham, Secretary of the International Missionary Committee. From the Continent we have Professor D. Karl Hein of the Home Board of the Basel Missionary Society; Rev. S. Knak of the Home Board of the Berlin Society; Count Moltke of the Danish Missionary Council, and Bishop Nicholas of Serbia.

This Conference will undoubtedly mark the turning point in the history of the Christian movement in China. It is being watched with intense interest over the whole world.—Communicated.

JAPAN AND THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, May 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ammon (the newly-elected Labour candidate) drew attention to what he described as the Japanese offensive against the Far Eastern Republic and declared that this did not conform to the Japanese promise at the Washington Conference to withdraw troops. He asked what protest the Government intended. Mr. J. Parker replied that the Government did not propose to take any action.

SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

TRANSFERRED TO CHINESE GUARDS.

PEKING, May 1st.

The transfer of the Shantung Railway to Chinese guards was completed yesterday.

KOREAN MURDERER ESCAPES.

BREAKS JAIL WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.

SHANGHAI, May 2nd.

One of the two Koreans who shot Mrs. W. J. Synder and wounded four others on March 28th, escaped from the Japanese Consular Jail this morning. They were awaiting transportation to Japan to face the higher court on trial for murder.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF BARON TANAKA.

SHANGHAI, May 2nd.

A foreign woman has attempted to murder Baron Tanaka.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Distance: Three quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's Pennyfield (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. Day's Common Land (Mr. Dallas) 3

Time: 1min. 30.2-5secs.

THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Distance: Two miles.

Mr. Henry Morris's Letchfield (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Wm. McBain's Nationalist (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Cemos Crowborough (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 4mins. 22secs.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—Distance: One and a half miles.

Messrs. Fay & Seth's Christmas Card (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Allan's Indiana (Mr. Brand) 2

Mr. Allan's Colorado (Mr. Vids) 3

Time: 3mins. 19.3-5secs.

THE SICCARI CUP.—Distance: One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Day's Shenkland (Mr. Dallas) 1

Belinda's Tyneside (Mr. Brand) 2

Nugget's Pilgrim (Mr. Harper) 3

Time: 2mins. 4secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Distance: One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Toeg's Zenda (Mr. Sleep) 1

Mr. R. E. Saxon's Flying Fox (Mr. Knoll) 2

Capt. Bahnon's Nordberg (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 2mins. 40.4-5secs.

THE CHINESE CUP AND SHANGHAI STAKES.—Distance: One mile and a half.

Mr. Camphor Old Bill (Mr. Springfield) 1

Hellenic's Ajax (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Day's Trusland (Mr. Dallas) 3

Time: 2mins. 11.4-5secs.

THE SPRING CUP.—Distance: One mile and a quarter.

Hellenic's Adonis (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1

Messrs. N. L. Sparks & E. Brand's Wild West (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mrs. Isabel Moller's Farmlight (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 2mins. 41.2-5secs.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Distance: Seven furlongs.

Mr. Risk's Assurance (Mr. Barker) 1

Messrs. Stephen & Stitt's Grey Bowler (Mr. Brand) 2

Omekrik's Carbon (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 1min. 49.1-5secs.

THE TIENTSIN PLATE.—Distance: One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Fay & Seth's Christmas Gift (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Wm. McBain's Fullhouse (Mr. Brand) 2

Mr. Jeroni's Sessaplana (Mr. Harper) 3

Time: 2mins. 41.1-5secs.

THE PAKING CUP.—Distance: One mile.

Mr. Wing's Beowulf (Mr. Knoll) 1

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's Peregrine (Mr. Hill) 2

Mr. Camphor Crowborough (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 2mins. 8.1-5secs.

A GREAT HOSPITAL.

THE 800TH ANNIVERSARY OF "BARTS."

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting recently held at the Mansion House, called to consider the question of celebrating the 800th anniversary of the foundation

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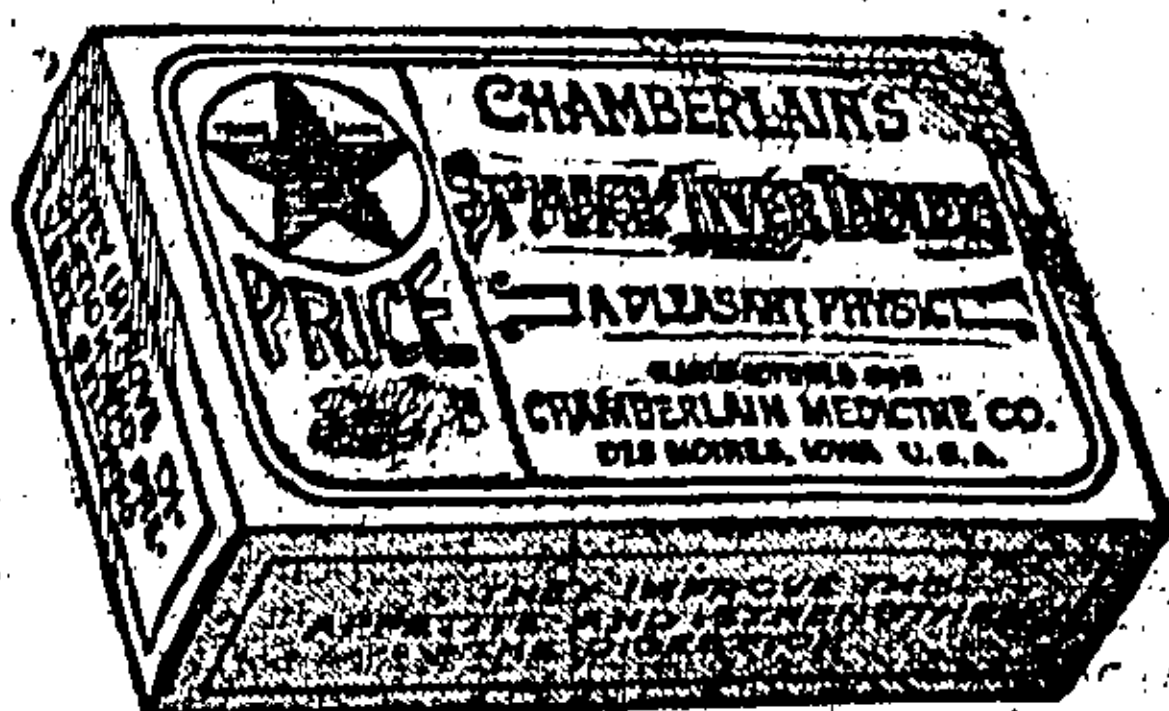
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NAVAL OCCASIONS.

EAST IS EAST AND THE WEST
ALSO SOMETIMES.

A famine relief worker who has been stationed lately on the Han River sends us the following priceless account of a naval occasion on that waterway, says the North China Daily News.

On our coast, we passed a number of Chinese gunboats, presumably patrolling the river to keep down piracy, for every day, or rather night, when we have tied up, we have been visited by the river police, who usually left a guard on board as a protection against robbers, and who left us in the early dawn this morning in particular, bearing with them a misappropriated case of our condensed milk.

These gunboats, however, are nothing but junks, with a little three-pounder brass cannon mounted forward, and carrying a crew of some 20 soldiers.

Talking of gunboats reminds me of a story that runs among the river boatmen here, which I will proceed to relate.

The U.S. gunboat Villalobos was tied up for a day on the river, and right opposite her was one of the Chinese gunboats hard and fast on a sandbank.

The Chinese pulled, the Chinese pushed, and I guess both parties swore in the excitement of the moment, but the "feng shui" was unpropitious.

Then the crew proceeded to hold a meeting, watched with profound interest by all the "gobs."

Presently the assembly paraded in the bows of the boat, and with much banging of gongs and exploding of firecrackers, they baptized the prow with the blood of a white cock.

The gods smiled upon them, and the boat slid off and went upon her way. But that is not the end of the story.

The very next day the Villalobos stuck, hard and fast, on a similar sandbank.

The Americans pulled, the Americans pushed, and I am almost sure the crowd swore some in the excitement of the moment, but all in vain.

Then the spokesman of the "gob" went forward and approached his commanding officer, reminding him of the proceedings of the previous day.

"Kill all the chickens you want," is the reply of the gallant officer as it was reported to me, and the "gobs" eagerly availed themselves of his permission.

The firecrackers cracked, the gongs boomed, and the white cock duly died, and whenever you meet a marine you have my authority to tell him this story, adding the interesting fact that the Villalobos duly slid off the sandbank.

VISCOUNT'S NEXT PRIZE.

WILL LORD LASCELLES LEAD IN
THE DERBY WINNER?

In the year of his wonderful matrimonial prize Viscount Lascelles—striking while his luck is running true—aspire to the most ambitious "double" of all time—the King's daughter for a bride in February and the Elme Eiband of the Turf in June.

Will the lucky bridegroom win the Derby? Strange things have happened. At any rate the Epsom classic was one of the topics discussed during the Royal wedding festivities, and the Viscount's "classic" colt, Mullein, was mentioned, the impression being gained that although the colt, two-year-old form was but moderate, he had, in the language of the turf, "wintered so well" that his prospects of victory at Epsom were not at all remote.

There is, of course, no more superstitious body of portmen than those who follow racing. They are always on the look-out for omens and portents.

The point to the memorable spring double of 1899 (the year of the Tsar's Peace Manifesto), when General Peace won at Lincoln and Manifesto carried off the Grand National.

They will cite many instances of horses winning on their owners' birthdays—there was a case this week when Newey, the trainer and jockey of A Double Escape celebration his natal day by gaining a great victory. So it is an outrageous flouting of "form" on the part of superstitious racing enthusiasts to anticipate the leading in the Derby winner by the King's son-in-law.

Viscount Lascelles has not, so far, been very fortunate in connection with his Turf ventures. But luck runs in cycles, and what time could be more appropriate than the present for a change in his racing fortunes?

"SUGGESTION" CURES.

Sir Frederick Mott, the London County Council pathologist, speaking before the People's League of Health at the Royal Society of Arts on "Mind and the Body," said the brain was the storehouse of the mind. He quoted the case of a servant girl who, in her delirium, recited Hebrew. She had never learned Hebrew, and everyone thought it marvellous. It was found that at one time the girl had been employed by a Jewish Rabbi who used to recite his sermons. The impression had been stored up for a long time, and was released when the girl was unconscious.

In the case of a soldier who had been using crutches for many months for deformed feet, it was suggested to him that he could walk quite well, and in about half an hour he began to do so. There were, he said, many similar cases.

"I think doctors have neglected suggestion too much, so that Christian science, faith healing, and other forms of suggestion are in use," the doctor concluded. In reply to a question, Sir Frederick said he never practised hypnotic suggestion. He would, however, express no opinion on it.

THE PRINCE'S HAND-SHAKE.

The Prince of Wales, while inspecting 600 ex-Servicemen in Ceylon, shook hands with all of them. It appears that when the Prince had inspected two of the lines and exchanged a cordial hand-shake with each man, the aide-de-camp reminded him that there were two more lines to inspect, and suggested that the hand-shaking might be dispensed with, but his Royal Highness replied, "Hanged if I do. I will shake hands with the lot," and he did.

5

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WEATHER REPORT.

May 2nd, at 11.47.—Pressure is highest over the Sea of Japan. It has increased moderately at Tokyo and decreased moderately from Weihaiwei to Shanghai. Pressure changes at other reporting stations: zero slight.

A shallow depression is centre Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 1st May, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 12.87 inches, against an average of 12.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: S.E. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

Forecast: (Variable winds, moderate.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 2nd.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.82	29.81
Temperature	77	75	82
Humidity	93	97	82
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	2	4
Weather	o	om	o
Rain	0.93	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st... 80

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd... 74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 9th May, 1912.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
		H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
	2	51	4	2	8 30	3	5	2	5
	1	8	6	5	8 56	1	4	1	4
Thur.	4	0	4	3	7 18	3	8	3	8
	2	27	6	2	10 8	1	5	1	5
	1	4	5	5	9 15	3	8	3	8
Fri.	5	5	6	0	11 15	1	5	1	5
	4	15	5	8	11 11	3	5	3	5
Satur.	6	5	5	9	0	9	1	5	1
	5	32	4	4	0 32	2	8	2	8
Sun.	7	0	3	8	0 53	1	6	1	6
	6	21	5	8	1 23	3	1	3	1
Mon.	8	7	22	5	8	1	21	1	8
	7	44	6	2	2 12	1	5	2	12
Tues.	9	8	21	5	6	2	12	1	5

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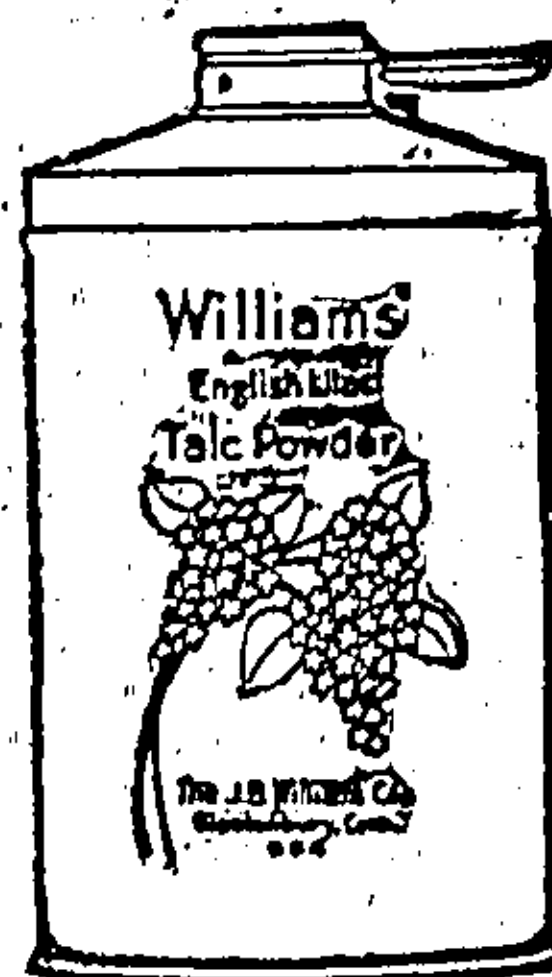


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OUR LONDON LETTER.

HOME POLITICS IN A STATE OF FERMENT.

THE COMMUNIST CAT OUT OF THE BAG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 30th.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

There have been numerous paragraphs in the London newspapers during the last week or two to the effect that the Prince of Wales will soon take up his abode at Marlborough House; but from inquiries I learn that no such arrangement is in contemplation. The news is coupled with some talk of a speculative character that His Royal Highness may soon enter the Holy Estate of Matrimony. There is always a lot of ill-informed gossip on the subject, but it may be some time before any marriage takes place. In the meantime, Queen Alexandra, who likes living at Marlborough House, will remain there, with occasional visits to Sandringham by way of a change. York House, the present domicile of the Prince of Wales when he is not filling the role of Ambassador of Empire abroad, is quite sufficient for his needs, as it was for those of the King and Queen as Duke and Duchess of York and their four older children.

THE COSTLY LESSON.
The financial year which ends in the present week will pass generally unregretted. In many instances the weight of war burdens have made it oppressive; but its history was rendered more melancholy than it need have been by the large scale objection of what Labour extremists would do with the community if they had unfettered control of national affairs. The coal strike was the dominating fact in the industrial record of the period in question. The mad hatters of the Unions thought they could use "the pool" as a device for making the taxpayers provide a permanent subsidy for the colliery workers through the maintenance of State control of the mines and the pressure they believed that system would enable them to exert on the Government.

We all recollect the result. The moderate Labour leaders were forced to toe the line or lose their positions in the Unions. Next, the Triple Alliance was proved to be a Colossus with feet of clay. In every direction workers were thrust into unemployment by tens of thousands. The trade of the whole country suffered a staggering blow. Mines were closed down. Some will never be opened again. There are numerous cases where miners have been left to contemplate the mockery of homes which they had bought near the place where they earned their livelihood, and these little houses are now standing useless and unsaleable because the closing of the adjoining pits have proved permanent.

From the point of view of its promoters the strike was a complete fiasco. As an example of crude folly it stands unsurpassed; and as the financial year ends on March 31st the appropriate question to ask is whether Labour has learned the lesson? The coming months will provide the answer.

THE COMMUNISTS' WAY.
I hear that a speaker at the meeting of the Communist Party held in London "let the cat out of the bag" with regard to their new-found affection for the Labour Party, camouflaged under the phrase, "the United Front." Speaking on a motion in favour of affiliation, this priceless delegate said, "The question of affiliation to the Labour Party is really one of using the outward form of working class unity, presented by that body, as a vehicle for influencing in a revolutionary direction both the fact and the mode of expression of the workers' class struggle." The resolution was carried. So that's that.

Part of another resolution declared admiration for the struggle on the Rand by the Revolutionary elements there, many of whom have been found to be foreigners of Bolshevik extraction and ideas, and the outrages by these miscreants were affirmed to be a gallant struggle. "We call upon the workers of Britain to use every endeavour," the resolution continued, "to prevent them falling victims to a bloody persecution by an infuriated Capitalist class." General Smuts may or may not be an infuriated Capitalist, but he evidently knows how to quell Communists who disturb the peace of the State. Our gentle friends would share the same fate if they tried actively the same tactics here. I merely quote the passages given above to indicate what is passing in the minds of the people who are at the bottom of most of the Labour and other troubles in Britain.

Many folk have forgotten all about the Census; but I learnt the other day incidentally that there are over 400 people at work in the disused Lambeth Workhouse dealing with the figures and facts of the enumeration. Mr. Vibian, the Registrar General, describes it as "a factory where figures are put in nations end and statistics are taken out at the other. I hear that the first completed volumes of statistics, covering London and the Home Counties, will be published in June. Subsequently there will appear at intervals volumes relating to the great industrial areas of the Midlands and the North. So far, only the figures for the total population of the whole country and some of the larger areas have appeared in print. It will take four years to complete the great business of the numbering of the people. Nine million schedules weighing 110 tons have to be dealt with.

THE PREMIERSHIP.
With a vivid memory of many political crises, I cannot recall a situation so confused as that which prevails now. The rather curious feature about it is that these in close touch with the Parliamentary secrets of the day are just as bewildered as the general public. There has been naturally much speculation about the personality of alternative Premiers in the event of Mr. Lloyd George resigning. As to that probability, I have been assured that last week, when the talk about resignation was loudest, Mr. Chamberlain had the Prime Minister's resignation in his possession.



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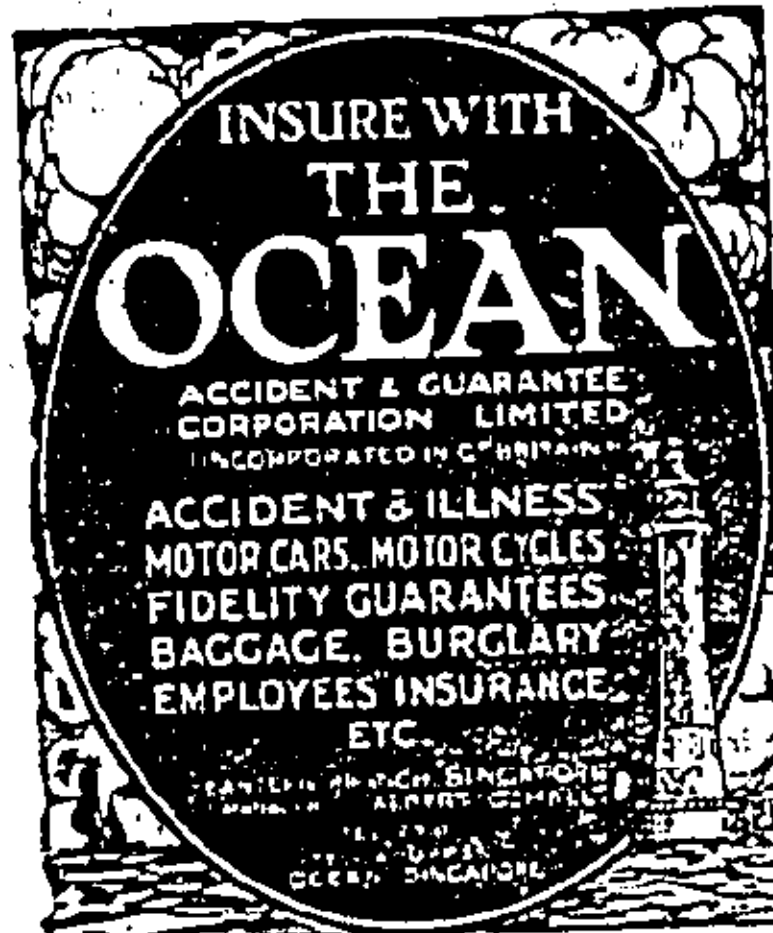
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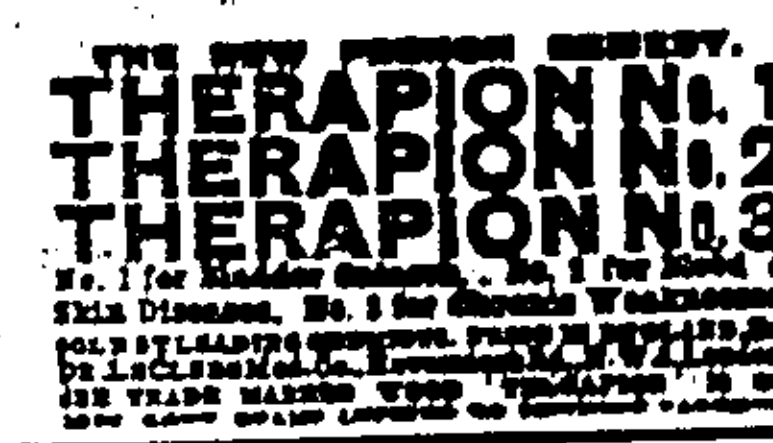
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Lloyd George resigning. As to that probability, I have been assured that last week, when the talk about resignation was loudest, Mr. Chamberlain had the Prime Minister's resignation in his possession.

It is interesting to consider who would be the new Premier if Mr. Lloyd George felt himself obliged to give up the office. The chances of Mr. Chamberlain himself are regarded as small. Among other names in favour are those of Lord Derby, Lord Birkenhead, and even Mr. Churchill. But the governing factor in each case would be the same. No one would have a reasonable chance of forming a Cabinet unless he were acceptable to the small but powerful group of men who are responsible for the present situation.

The difficulty of attempting to forecast the political future is illustrated by what took place in connection with Mr. Montagu's successor as Secretary of State for India. An official in close touch with the Prime Minister assured lobbyists that Lord Crawford would accept the post; and yet a few hours later the appointment of Viscount Peel was announced. Home politics at the present time are in a perfect ferment. It looks like the beginning of the end of the Coalition.

IRELAND'S ENEMY.

Mr. Michael Collins has done Ireland good service by openly denouncing the criminal conspiracy that is promoted by that South American politician, Mr. de Valera, and his horde of gunmen against the establishment of an honourable peace with self-government in the South of Ireland. The Valerians are in sober truth "wreckers," and nothing less. Their inhuman policy, which involves wading through the blood of their fellow Irishmen, can only lead from terrible civil strife to ruin. Mr. Collins states with perfect candour that the Free State means peace and freedom and the alternative is "chaos and disunion." All that de Valera can give the Irish is anarchy; and even the most unsettled countries in South America have long since abandoned experiments in that costly and destructive policy.—H.B.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 3rd May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAHSING"	Thursday, 4th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 5th May, Noon.
ROBE via SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 5th May, daylight.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 5th May, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 10th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 10th May, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 17th May, 3 p.m.

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S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	22nd May	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENBEG"	9th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENORLE"	4th May	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	22nd May	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLEGARRY"	9th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNAYONSHIRE"	9th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 1st.
Chofu Maru, Japanese str., 330 tons, Capt. R. Imura, from Kinoh, with salt and rice.—Shun Yick & Co.
Chongwa, Chinese str., 335 tons, Capt. F. Fletcher, from Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Hinglo & Co.
Haidis, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.
Hanoi, French str., 730 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.
Huyph, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. E. Richards, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Pakhoi, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. F. H. Jenne, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
Pooler, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Chan Kim, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hing Shun S.S. Co.
Tunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. F. H. Jenne, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
 May 2nd.
Amazona, French str., 2,964 tons, Capt. Jug, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Danang, Dutch str., 4,154 tons, Capt. Morier Bruggen, from Dairen, with beans.—J.C.J.L.
Boston Heath, British str., 3,750 tons, Capt. T. F. Morrison, from New York, with a general cargo.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Choyung, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. H. G. N. Walker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hanyang, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. J. H. Slinger, from Wai-hwei, with beans and bean oil.—B. & S.
Huach, Chinese str., 1,200 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Bangkok, with rice and meal.—Kwang Nguan Seng.
Keyline State, American str., 5,400 tons, Capt. G. T. January, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Kuanbler, Chinese str., 1,768 tons, Capt. Lindsay Crawford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Dehou, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. P. Purshon, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sylvan Arrow, American str., 4,858 tons, Capt. A. E. Swaden, from San Francisco, with kerosine oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Walden, British str., 3,141 tons, Capt. M. Scott, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Tuen Kee.

CLEARANCES.

May 2nd.
Amazona, for Haiphong.
Choyung, for Canton.
Haidis, for Swatow.
Hanyang, for Saigon.
Huyph, for Canton.
Kuanbler, for Canton.
Keyline State, for Canton.
Lokung, for Hoikow.
Pakhoi, for Ningpo.
Proterius, for Kutchinotzu.
Taming, for Amoy.
Tung Hing, for K. C. Wan.
West Orowa, for Manila.
Wingung, for Swatow.
Tunnan, for Ningpo.

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TJILIWONG	JAPAN & AMOY	in port	14th May	PAPAN, MACASSAR, JAPAN
TJIBODAS	JAVA	5th May		
TJIKINI	JAVA & MACASSAR	12th May		
TJIMANOEK	NORTHCHINA & AMOY	15th May	18th May	BATAVIA via BANKA

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"OLDEKERK" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG 20th July
"ZOSMA" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG 20th Aug.
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DEPARTURES.

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 For San Francisco: Miss A. Arvidson, Mrs. F. E. Bower, Dr. and Mrs. T. Bosch, Miss M. M. Bosch, Miss A. L. Bosch, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Clark, Miss J. Clark, Miss M. Clark, Mrs. A. C. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Collins, Miss K. Collins, and Mrs. E. A. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Holland, Misses Holland, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kramer, Mr. C. R. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Langston, Mr. Geo. B. Massey, Miss Nell McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Neeson, Mr. A. A. O'Connor, Mr. S. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spinks, Mr. B. Starn, Mr. Guy T. Slaughter, Mrs. O. Thomas, Miss L. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. G. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Weering, Misses Weering, Mr. and Mrs. F. Worthington, for Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fraser, for Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Fattkin, Dr. and Mrs. Michaelis, Mr. P. K. Pavir, Mr. F. J. Signapore, Mr. S. Thomas, for Shanghai; Mr. H. H. Arnold, Mrs. J. V. Babcock, Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Curvalho, Mr. A. Coster, Mr. A. F. Case, Mrs. B. Carroll, Mr. H. H. Grant, Mr. A. O. Hennig, Mr. M. Hamel, Mr. Paris Hatt, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. B. L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Petrucci, Miss G. R. Porter, Miss J. Rehberger, Mr. R. D. Simpson, Mr. R. S. J. Shefts, Miss C. Smith, Mr. C. J. W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Slater, Mr. S. J. Tomholt, Miss S. G. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watts, Mr. H. Walhel, Mr. B. E. Wright, Mr. P. I. Leebuan and Mr. A. Zalmannoff.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. **Dunera** left Shanghai for this port on May 1st, at 5:30 a.m., and is due here on May 4th, at about 5 a.m.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. **Khyber** left Singapore for this port on May 1st, at 4 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on May 6th, at about 6 a.m.
 The R.M.S. **Edgewise** of Asia arrived at Yokohama on May 1st, at 9:30 a.m., left Yokohama at 9 p.m. the same day, and is due at Hongkong on May 10th, at 11 a.m.
 The T.K.K. s.s. **Ningyo Maru** arrived Yokohama on April 30th and sails May 3rd, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, being due at Hongkong on May 15th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Kazembe (Bank Line), due May 22nd.
Khyber (P. & O.), due May 6th.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 1st.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due May 3rd, day-light.
Takada (B.L.), due May 13th.
Tung Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Wray Castle (Dodwell-Castle), due May 10th.

VETARZO

GENUINE, TRADE MARK, and 100% PURE
 This bottle either remedy for leading chemists or Vetarzo Remedies Co. Gorsep, Oak, N. W. 1, London.

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TRIPLE A. CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS
 AVAILABLE FOR ORDER OF THESE IMPORTANTLY QUALIFIED DOCTORS, PHARMACEUTICALS, DISPENSARIES, PAID BY, leading Chemists or Post Free Dr. Leclerc Med. Co. 11, Haverock Rd., N. W. 1, London.

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EMPRESS OF CANADA. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
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CONNECTING WITH

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\$620.50 GOLD

Lower Berth in First Class Sleeping Car across Canada
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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "GORJISTAN" "ALMERIA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "NANKING" May 30th. S.S. "CHINA" 6th July.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" May 5th. S.S. "ALMERIA"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SORBRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

104 HONG KONG STREET.

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TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934.

No. 2161.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
 for NEW YORK & BOSTON

s.s. "WRAY CASTLE" sailing on or about 15th May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TRIESTE" sailing early in May.
 s.s. "VENETIA" sailing on or about 4th June.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 12th May.
 s.s. "TRIESTE" sailing end of May.
 s.s. "VENETIA" 2nd half of June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
 Agents.

N. Y. K.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (For Keelung and Japan) ... Wednesday, 3rd May, at noon.

(To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU) ... Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) ... Monday, 12th June, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP ... Singapore & Co.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

BAMBERG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... Friday, 5th May.

TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA ... Sunday, 4th June.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Co. ... Tuesday, 16th May, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via PANAMA ... Friday, 5th May.

LIBSON MARU ... Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

YEBOSHI MARU (omitting Penang) ... Thursday, 4th May.

CALCUTTA via Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 6th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 11th May, at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

STREUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS.—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 12th May.
 Leave Hongkong 15th May.
 "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 11th June.
 Leave Hongkong 13th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,
 SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"West Orowa" ... Due Hongkong In Port.
 Leave Hongkong 2nd May.
 "West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 24th May.
 Leave Hongkong 26th May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED

For Full Information Apply To

STREUTHERS AND BARRY,
 L. EVERETT, 1st Floor, Powell's Building,
 General Agent for Phone No. 3008
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.
INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA
 G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 11th May.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 11th May

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI,
 Branch Office, 87, Bonham Street, W.C.
 Tel. No. 155. Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. No. 140.

KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL:

For MANILA AND NEW YORK.

s.s. "BLOSSOM HEATH" sailing on or about Thursday, 4th May.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

SOUTH CHINA LINE

PORTLAND, ORE.—JAPAN PORTS, HONGKONG & MANILA

Vessel Loading About

S.S. WEST CAYOTE ... 12th May, 1922.

S.S. HANNAWA ... second half of May.

(Operated for s/c of U.S. Shipping Board).

Agents

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
 12, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through. Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL, S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF CALCUTTA ... 5th May ... Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.
CITY OF PEKIN ... 16th May ... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg.Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JUBAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

To Boston and New York

KARROO ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
BELLEROPHON ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
EURYADES ... via Suez Canal ... 20th May.
DEUCALION ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 22nd May.
"AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 26th May.
"ARMAND BEHIC" ... 11,000 ... On or about 30th May.
MARSEILLES, via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 13th May.
"ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 30th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP ...

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNMENT—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

A. JOBARD,
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Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in waterways and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Friday, 5th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Thursday, 11th May, at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & CO
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Lines

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	5th May, noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,348	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	6,000	24th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,700	6th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	7th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	9,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARAKUM"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	19th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN" ... 8,053 ... 3rd May, 1 p.m. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.
"EURYALUS" ... 3,570 ... 8th May, 1 p.m. ... Singapore via Amoy.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" ... 5,000 ... 5th May ... Manila, Thursday, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN" ... 3,588 ... 6th May ... Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHYBER" ... 9,000 ... 7th May, noon ... Shanghai & Japan.
"SICILIA" ... 6,700 ... 24th May ... Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alterations without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.L.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the service of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passes for Messing not more than 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 13th May.DELI & BANGOR—via SAIGON & SINGAPORE
"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 4th May.CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
"SEIKAI MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Via Detroit—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA.
"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 5th May.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco, Panama, and Cuban Ports.
"AMUR MARU" ... Thursday, 5th May.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ
"CELESTES MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th May.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 11th May.

"LONDON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 7th May.TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th May.

Tel. No. 4080.

T. YABUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.Telephone 3165.
Telegrams: Furpruss.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
WEDHAIWY, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 6th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LIANG CHOW"	On 8th May, 10 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIHONG"	On 8th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"CHIBILI"	On 10th May, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, including Electric Fans in Saloon and 6th-deck. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three days) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in and Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai at the convenience of transshipment at Wootung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
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(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents.

TELEPHONE 38.

CARGO, BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TERO MARU	...	May 8th
KOREA MARU	...	May 13th
SHINYO MARU	...	May 29th
PRESIA MARU	9,000	June 18th
TAIYO MARU	22,000	June 21st
SIBERIA MARU	24,000	July 8th

† Calling at Cebu. † Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, AERICA & IQUIQUE.
Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEITO MARU	14,000	May 20th
BAIKYO MARU	...	June 24th
GINYO MARU	...	Aug. 27th

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.
King's Building Tel. No. 174 & 75.
Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$40.50 First Class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

SS.	Leave Hongkong	Arrives San Francisco
"GOLDEN STATE"	May 2nd	May 25th
"EMPIRE STATE"	May 26th	May 18th
"HOOSIER STATE"	May 30th	May 13th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

HAIPHONG

HONGKONG, MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Sails from Hongkong, Sails from Manila, Arrives San Francisco

SS.	Leave Hongkong	Leave Manila	Arrives San Francisco
"CREOLE STATE"	June 2nd	June 8th	June 25th
"WOLVERINE STATE"	June 26th	July 4th	July 23rd
"CREOLE STATE"	Aug. 4th	Aug. 8th	Aug. 27th
"WOLVERINE STATE"	Sept. 1st	Sept. 5th	Sept. 24th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Union Building, Hongkong.
Telephone 141. Cable Address: "SOLANO." Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Freight Only—Monthly Sailings

HONGKONG, MANILA, HONOLULU, CALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, BALTIMORE, KNOX, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong	Arrives New York
"WEST IR"	May 5th	May 13th
"HANOYER"	May 13th	May 18th
"PATRICK HENRY"	May 18th	May 25th
"EASTERN TRADER"	May 25th	June 1st
"HEFFRON"	June 1st	June 8th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to

Agents PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Union Building, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "SOLANO." Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Sidney & Melbourne via Port	Leaves Hongkong for Australian Ports
TAIYUAN	5th May	12th May
CHANGHEA	...	...

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
...	...	...

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents

TELEPHONE 38.

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